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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1878. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foncion.-In Epirus, the insurgents have pro-

claimed union with Greece, - The peace negotiations are to be concluded at Adrianople, The Grand Duke Nicholas and the Sultan are to have an interview. - The British troops have been successful in the war in Transkei, South Africa. The remains of Pius IX. are lying in state at St. Peter's, Rome.

Domestic.-Conservative Democrats in Washington prefess to be alarmed a the prosecutions in Lousiana. = General Le Duc has 100,000 teaplants started. === Minister Foster thinks the United States need not insist on its demands upon Mexico. ____ A regulation against gambling in the army is proposed at Washington. = _ An Italian bark is ashere near Cape Henry, ==== William E. Chandler's letters, attacking President Hayes, are reprinted, along with one from William Lloyd Garrison. ____ The office of The Troy Times was burned sinstic demonstration in favor of a protective tariff at Pittsburg on Saturday.

Congress. -- The Senate was not in session Saturday, === In the House, Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, vigorously attacked the Silver Bill; speeches on the other side of the silver question were made by several Western and Southern members; debate alone occupied the time of the House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The death of the Pope was formally announced in the Catholic churche yesterday, and requiem masses were provided for. Eulogies were delivered in both Catholic and Protestant pulpits. —— Colonel R. G. Ingersoll lectured upon ghosts. —— Fu-Future punishment was discussed both Catholic and Protestant elergymen = Mrs. Augusta Peters died in Brooklyn from criminal malpractice. - Cardinal McCloskey sailed for Europe Saturday. The Third Avenue Railroad mpany has begun a suit against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. ____ An order has been granted for the arrest of D. R. Mangam, for alleged wrongful conversion of money. Miss Susan Dickie was declared sane, Saturday, - Gold, 102, 1017a, 1017a, Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 98110 cents.

Stocks a trifle more active, but lower, closing steady. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUSE local observations in dicate lower temperature, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by clearing sky, and sharp winds. Thermometer vesterday, 35°, 37°, 36°.

Wagner's latest work, the opera of "Parsi-"fal," is the object of widespread curiosity in the world of music. In another column is given a careful synopsis of its story, which will be found to be a new and striking ver-

sion of the legend of the Holy Grail. Mr. Chittenden's speech, in which he gave the House a dangerous dose of common sense, in the plain language of an honest man, discloses the fact that some of his colleagues are in fear of being burned in effigy at home, if they vote against the Silver Bill. The man who earns this testimonial by voting with his conscience and against his constituents, will

soon find the indignity a thing to be proud of.

After allowing the Elevated Railway to dig its way in peace along the whole of the Bowery and a great stretch of Third-ave., the Third Avenue Company suddenly appears with a suit to hinder the building of the road. The defendant's reply embodies the first joke that has made its appearance in rapid transit litigation, in the suggestion that the danger from runaway car horses is not great, as the Third Avenue Road has "no wild or intractable ani-

That was an argument ad hominess, but a fair one, which Mr. Chittenden addressed to the silver agitators of Chicago when he reminded them that the men whom the great silver meeting denounced as "gilded Shylocks" were the same men who gave Chicago a million deliars at a time when she was sadly in need of it. While it is true that the whole population of the city should not and will not be held responsible for the language of a faction, it could not have gratified the merchant Middle Ages,-neither dare any other Church currence so unexpected, so surprising, s. princes of New-York, after having helped seek to acquire it. Wisdom dictates, there- fraught with tremendous future consequences, Chicago with splendid generosity in her hour fore, that all possible conflict should be avoided. that Europe will naturally hesitate to accept it quiet, and allow the belief to prevail that the dem-

of need, to be accused by Chicago of "in-"satiable greed and rapacity."

For once, circumlocution moved fast enough a million dollars, and was opened to the ago, was reported unsafe last December, one of its arches fell. The city of Philadelphia will be likely to inquire into the causes of this disaster, one of which must have been criminally poor work on the part of the builder.

The week opens with Russia actually master of Turkey. The evacuation of the great fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria and Erzerum, the withdrawal of the Turks tmople, and the opening of the Black Sea ports to commerce, proclaim the conquest of Turkey and the speedy return of permanent peace. In view of the overwhelming disaster which the foregoing incidents indicate, there is good reason for the supposition that Turkey will seek repose in an alliance with Russia. She has nothing more to expect from the friendship of the Powers who have witnessed so complacently her over-

The clamor raised against the State Superintendent of Insurance for certifying the bills against insurance companies for examinations, and allowing the same to be promptly paid, is absurd. The legal question is purely technical, involving merely a question of routine. The law prescribing this routine being in conflict with the Constitution, the matter came before Justice Land ., of the Supreme Court, who directly ordered the course which the Superintendent has since pursued. The same course was sanctioned in a formal letter by the Attorney-General of the State. The whole question was whether the examiners should be paid from the insurance funds on the warrant of the Controller, and the insurance companies should thereupon refund the moneys thus paid to the State, or whether the insurance companies should pay the money at once to the examiners on the certificate of the Superintendent of Insurance, without sending it circuitously through the State Treasury. The complaint against the Superintendent would seem trivial in any light, but after the formal letter of the Attorney-General, and the express decision of the Supreme Court, the effort to make a point against him about it is a puerile bit of political malice.

THE COMING CONCLAVE.

The Conclave of Cardinals, which will be held in the Vatican immediately after the last honors have been paid to the remains of Pope Pius IX., may prove to be one of the most important in the history of the Roman Church. Although some of the exciting elements, which were so apparent during, and for a considerable time after, the (Ecumenical Council, have ther partially subdued, the original principles remain, and will assert themselves now. The submission of nearly all of the prelates who conscientiously opposed the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, was counterbalanced by the conflicts which arose in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and quite recently in France; many of the most zealous reactionists in the Church have been forced to pause and seriously consider the strength of the governing forces of modern civilization; and there is less disposition to press an open warfare upon the world than there seemed to be six or seven years ago. The great age of Pius IX., the personal tenderness with which he was regarded, and a natural if somewhat sentimental sympathy with his grief over the loss of his temporal power, has undoubtedly restrained the action of the two parties into which the Church-like all other Churches-is, and cannot but be, divided.

The truce is over, and there are distinct signs of a struggle for the infallible Headship of the Church, which is now a mightier power than ever, since every ex cathedra definition of faith must be accepted perforce, without protest and even without discussion. The preliminary conferences of the Cardinals, like the proceedings of the Conclave, are meant to be covered by an impenetrable veil; but the texture thereof is sure to be worn thin here and there, and spying eyes are able to detect certain movements of the mysterious company. The first question, concerning the place of holding the Conclave, appears to be settled. For a long time it has been held in the Vatican, except in the case of Leo XII., in 1823, when the Cardinals met in the Quirinal. The Ultramontanes, headed, it is rumored, by Cardinal Manning, have now proposed that the Conclave should be transferred to the Island of Malta-evidently for the purpose of diminishing the weight of Italian influence in the choice of the next Pope. Considering that the head of the Roman Church, since Adrian VI., of Utrecht, in Holland, who was elected in 1522, has invariably been an Italian the foreign Cardinals would naturally incline toward a variation in the nationality of the Pope. But the Liberal party, in conjunction with the Italian element in the College of Cardinals, has carried the day.

The next Pope is almost certain to be an Italian. Indeed, the only names now prominently mentioned as candidates-Cardinals Bilio and Panebianco on the Ultramontane, and Cardinals Di Pietro and Ferrieri, on the Liberal side-indicate as much. The scaled message waich Pius IX. left behind him may very likely include his preference in the matter of a successor, but it is not of binding force. Grave, silent and august as the Conclave may be in its forms, it cannot escape the keen interests, the cautious diplomacy, the influences and intrigues, of any other nominating convention. As in one of the latter, also, the candidates first put forward are most frequently those who are tolerably certain not to be chosen. The approaching vote in the Vatican will be decided less by the personal popularity of this or that Cardinal, than by the all-impor tant subject of the future policy of the Church It is no secret that many influential prelates are weary of the present struggle with the secular powers, and would be satisfied with cannot measure the extent of this feeling, but we should not be surprised if the temporary freedom of the Cardinals should develop much more of it than has been conjectured.

This is the only result of the election which concerns the Protestant world. In matters of separation of ecclesiastical and temporal rule is an inevitable sequence. It is simply impossible, now, to restore that political influence which the Church of Rome possessed in the

If belief be verily of the spirit, the practical relation of any Church to any Government may certainly be made the subject of arrangement or compromise, without affecting the former. to save human life. A large bridge over the | The election of a new Pope thus offers the op-Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, which cost nearly portanity of removing a serious source of disquiet from several nations of Europe; and all public a few days less than two years Protestants may heartily unite in the prayer that the members of the Conclave may be led and closed to travel on Saturday. Yesterday, to act in a spirit of true candor, prudence and intelligence.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

The debate last week on the silver question was one which ought to have made an impression upon the dullest advocates of the Bland bill. Reasons of the strongest kind were given, by friends and by foes of the double standard, for regarding this bill as pefrom the defensive lines of Constan- culiarly hostile both to the public credit and the hopes of remonetization elsewhere. It has been shown that United States bonds were already coming back from Europe in very large amounts, and were virtually drawing from this country the capital which it needs to sustain its industries. It has been shown that many millions can be saved to taxpayers by continuing the funding of the debt, and that the Bland bill would throw away that opportunity, and all resulting advantages. It has been shown that the Bland bill threatens the monetary system of the Latin Union, and therefore renders very probable an abandonment of silver coinage by the nations of that Union, with consequent decline in the value of silver, and loss to holders of bonds. It has been shown that the loss, by coinage of a silver dollar now worth little more than 90 cents, would fail very heavily upon depositors in savings banks, upon those who hold policies in insurance companies, upon investors, lenders and bankers generally, and especially upon those who hold the legal-tenders, or are paid wages in legal-tenders.

Powerful as the argument has been, it does feeling at Washington that the Bland bill may policy-holders in their last hope. possibly pass by a slender majority over a veto, and that little change has been effected by arguments the most convincing. To all reasoning, certain Senators reply, "But our con-"stituents are crazy about this thing, and we 'must vote as they demand." Now the thing which constituents actually desire is the remonetization of silver-not after this form or that, but in any form. It is probably safe to say that there is not one honest man in ten, of those who cry for remonetization, who really cares on what terms silver coinage shall be resumed, or has a definite idea whether is her condition, about \$200,000 will revert to her comage at any named ratio would be advan- brothers and sisters as her legal heirs, should her intageous or disadvantageous. The voters want silver coined, believing that they will be, in appa whose certificate Miss Dickle has for some mysterious way, better off with silver and gold both in use as money than with gold only in use. Beyond that, the great majority have not gone, for they do not distinctly demand the comage of a debased dollar because it is

debased, or the partial repudiation of debts. Under these circumstances, why should not the Senate vote to authorize the untimited coinage of silver dollars, each dollar so coined and liable to delusions; but upon cross It has been reasoned that exclusion of silver from use had caused some artificial advance in the value of gold. If this be true, free coinage and unlimited use of silver would tend to depress the market value of gold-to bring the two metals nearer together. Now, if it is the in this country, an excessive value will be given in coinage to silver. But if there is only of one only, and to realize the benefit which may then result from a fail in gold, can there be a better mode then to allow both to circulate at their market relation of value? If silver then rises, or gold falls, the holder of silver gets all the benefit to which he is en-

Compromises are almost always dishonest and disappointing. But the coinage of silver But, no soorer is the Pope dead than the dollars which shall pass at their market value new building Saturday. - There was an enthu- Liberal and Ultramontane tendencies of the only, would not be strictly a compromise. It Cardmals come clearly and sharply into hight. would be a concession of all that any honest would not be difficult to determine the manner in which the market rate should be ascertained and announced. If, for example, "the Government were required to purchase silver bullion in open market each week, announcing value of the dollar, that would be a good test.

THE END OF THE CRISIS.

The vexed Eastern Question, culminating in invasion, battle and suffering, is rapidly approaching another temporary solution. This is its penultimate stage-one more convulsion, more or less distant in time, and it will pass out of History. The bases of peace, officially promalgated, prove to be exactly those which were at first reported; for the occupation of Erzerum and the Turkish fortresses on the Distube could only have been understood as applying to the armistice. There has, therefore, been no mystery about the matter for ten days past, and consequently no cause for the sudden suspicion and excitement of. England. It is significant that, just in proportion as a calmer temper prevails in the latter country, the rumors of Austrian dissatisfaction with Russia subside. The application for £6,000, 000 has been granted by a majority of much more than two-thirds, five men-of-war have been ordered to Constantinople,-and Russia, stunding beside Tarkey at the gates of that capital, smiles a welcome! She has also accepted an invitation to take part in a European Conference, with a proviso-to which there can be no reasonable objection-that it shall be held elsewhere than at Vienna. Germany, France and Italy show no signs of discontent: and Russia's right to treat only with Turkey, in the settlement of the main questions of the struggle, is already partially, as it must be wholly, conceded by England. All these circumstances point to a single

explanatory fact,-that of a very sudden and intimate understanding between Russia and Turkey. The change, not only in the Ministry, but in the constitution of the Ministry of the Ottoman Government, is coincident this change of policy, and throws light upon it. We can hardly resist the conviction of such an understanding. It would be a master-piece of diplomacy, enabling Russia to niltigate her terms, not only without loss, but absolutely with a vast gain to her political prestige in any tolerable modus vicendi, in its stead. We the East. She may well afford to see English iron-clads in the Bosphorus, while virtually holding the power in her hands of preventing their exit through the Dardanelles. Deprived of any pretext for active interference, Admiral Hornby and his officers will make a fair treatment and he ought to have it. pleasant holiday visit to Constantinople, faith and worship we have reached reciprocal and Lord Beaconsfield may gain a little tolerance, nearly everywhere; and the entire in appearances, to compensate for the immense loss of influence for which he is chiefly responsible. An alliance between Russia and Turkey changes the whole

as a fact. But there can be no doubt that at least a temporary accordance between the two Powers has been established, and that it will last until peace is restored.

> THE SCALING PROCESS. Insurance affairs have been receiving much

attention in the Connecticut Legislature, and, as appears by the letter from our Hartford correspondent, which we publish to-day, they are likely to take these matters in hand with more vigor than usual. Hitherto the insurance interest in Hartford has been strong enough to prevent much legislative investigation. Sometimes the State Insurance Commissioner has stirred up the companies in a lively way, and there was one year in which he attacked them all indiscriminately, and thas did much harm and little good; at another time he tried conclusions with an almost worthless concern, and was outwitted by the officers, who carried off the assets, and sold them with the risks, to a Washington company of about equal worthlessness. Perhaps the Commissioner became discouraged at such fruitless efforts; at all events he failed to keep track of affairs while the Charter Oak and Continental Companies were going the downward road, and he is now in an uncomfortable position on that account.

The most interesting feature of the present news is that there is an increased hope that the remains of the Charter Oak Company will be preserved by the so-called "scaling" process. As it will be the first experiment under THE TRIBUNE's plan, it will be watched with great interest, since it is almost the only hope of companies in trouble. Its opponents, of course, are the stockholders. They naturally object to the destruction of their stock, though at least one of them, Governor Jewell, proposes to sacrifice his interest for the good of the policy-holders. The point to which the Charter Oak policies must be scaled down, is necessarily very low; but it will be better to put not seem to have changed votes. There is a it at too low a figure than to disappoint the

THE DICKIE CASE.

The east of Miss Susan Dickie, which has just been decided, is, in some respects, so remarkable as to demand special attention. This lady was committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum in 1571, upon the certificate of Dr. William H. Ward, who was the medical adviser of her sister. The reant proceedings were instituted by were had before three commissioners and a sheriff's jury, the purpose being to obtain a formal declaration of her incompetency to make a will. If such competency continue until her death. Dr. White, seven years been restrained of her lib-erty, testified that he examined her for a few minutes, and determined that she was a lunatic, whereupon she was forcibly taken to the Asylum. Three physicians, Drs. Hammond, Ciymer and quite able to take care of her own person and property. Two physicians, Drs. Peters and Packard, testified that she was a person of weak mind to be a legal-tender for its market value only? examination they admitted that they knew nothing of insanity from scientific observation. The letters written by the lady, some of them while she was to confinement, exhibited no signs of an unbalanced mind. On the offer hand, all the family of Moss Dickie testified that she was income and fit only for a madhense; but the circumstances respecting her fortune, above object to drive gold out of circulation or use referred to, somewhat discredit the disinterestedness of this opinion. The jury was emphatic in its ver-dict. It found Miss Dickie perfectly sane, and an honest desire to use the two metals, instead further declared that she was of sound mind during the whole time of her confinement in the Bloomingdale Asylum. It recommended that, conside ing her long seclusion, some person should be appointed by the Court to assist, her in the management of her affairs, but significantly suggested that no member of her immediate family ould be intrusted with that service. Mr. Dickie the father, died last November, leaving an estate of nearly a million of dollars. He was very old, and

It is a remarkable circumstance that a woman should be kept for seven yours in a lunatic asylem. and upon judicial investigation should be declared by a jury to have been all that time same. If the alarming and discreditable state of things. Of course, the question is, How much is the verdict good for? It will be seen that it was based partly upon the evidence of the medical man who furnished the certificate, and partly upon the biddings and awards, and the resulting | that of three physicians of character and merit. It was given in spite of the contrary evidence of two doctors of medicine and of the whole Dickie household, except Miss Susan herself. The jury had ample materials for coming to a conclusion. We permit juries to decide, in criminal cases, upon the sanity of the alleged criminal, and we even hang men or d not have them, just as the jury may determine their responsibility. If sanity is to be made a matter of evidence in one case we do not see why it should not be in another. It is strange that while in criminal trials, as well as in those involving the validity of wills, we have no scraples about sending questions of sanity to a jury, we leave innocent and living persons to be locked up as lunatics upon the certificate of a physician, who may or may not be competent, learned and upright. It is possible, and even probable, that the abuses under our present system of committing the insane to confinement are over-estimated by the popular mind; but doubts and suspicions will hardly be allayed by such treatment as that to which Miss Dickie has been subjected.

The Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society has adopted an address to the clergy. In this it is asscreed that the prevalence of social wine drinking among ministers is the most formidable obstacle in the way of temperance work. It is asserted that mere than one-half of the clergymen of Boston drink wine in a social way. It does not appear to have occurred to the Society that this fact, if it be a fact, might be adduced in favor of a moderate use of stimulants; since it will not be contended that a mojety of the clergymen of Boston are drunkards, or in the least danger of becoming such. They certainly give an example of temperance as distinguished frein total abstinence. An appeal to them to refrain for the sake of setting a different example to their weaker brethren, would put the matter upon the right basis precisely, whatever might be their re-

Judge Fullerton's letter offering some assistance to the committee which, at the request of Mr. Secretary Ketsey, is now investigating his official career, was promptly responded to by the New-Jersey House Assembly. That body at once passed a joint resolution instructing the committee to proceed to this city to take testimony. course the friends of Mr. Kelsey voted for the resolution, and it is difficult to credit the rumor that Mr. Kelsev is himself making personal application to senators to scenre the defeat of the measure in the Upper House. It certainly would be unjust to Mr. Kelsey if any dark recess in which some vindication may be lurking, should be allowed to remain unexplored. Mr. Kel by has demanded

Western business men complain of dull times, and not the blame upon the silver advocates. They are perfectly right about it, but the way to stop the spread of disaster is to convince Western Corgressmen of the error of their assumption that the people are apporting them in voting for silver. If the aspect of the Eastern Question. It is an oc-Western business men can have their voices heeded at Washington, they will have no reason to complain of dull times; but if they are content to keep

agogues and speculators are rightly representing Western sentiment they will be convinced, a few months hence, that the philosopher of nameles memory was speaking of the entire West when he said business in his locality was "just about as lively as peddling peanuts in a graveyard at midnight."

POLITICAL NOTES.

A shock to the Administration's serenity won't do bit of harm.

Mr. Belmont has found that fifth rib he was feeling for in Mr. Hendricks's back.

Ben Hill's backbone is in the right place, and it has no interpolated hinge in the middle of it either. The conduct of Congress is proof enough that the Capitol restaurant furnishes no stimulant but beer. The legislation is awfully beery.

Of course the silver agitator is bound to receive his deserts in time, but still it doesn't seem exactly wise to allow him to rain the country's credit in the mean-

Mr. Weed cites the straddling attitude of the Democratic press of Central New-York as proof that the silver question is gaining advocates there. It is simply a fresh proof of the Northern Democrat's willingness to surrender his convictions to the South and West rather than to break up the party. The bimetallic prayer of the Chaplain of the

United States Senate has inspired the Chaplain of the Iowa senate to a somewhat kindred effort. He has asked that it may "please the Lord, though it may be displeasing to some, to bless the President of the Urited States." This would seem to indicate an introduction of the Hendricks straddle into the prayer book of the future. The Missonri breed of statesmen is likely to pass

into political history as the wildest in this epoch of untamed demagogues. Every State has produced, at some time in its history, at least one political mountebank, but Missouri is the first State to send three to the same Congress. Bland, Buckner and Glover constitute a trio which finds no equal in the Past, and which the Future cannot surpass, unless Providence decides to desert entirely this perplexed

The Western silver advocate objects to a dollar containing 425 grains, because the dollar of 41212 grains "will answer all the purposes of people heavily in debt." That is delightfully frank. The people heavily in debt" wish to get rid of a portion of the burden by repadiation, and so they de-sire a 90-cent dollar. And yet the persons who make shameless admissions like this object to being called harsh names! One thing is clear, and that is that it is too charitable to call them lunatics.

Secretary Sherman continues to express his belief that the Bland bill will become a law, in spite of all that can be said or done to defeat it. He warns the friends of the bill that they must prepare for a loud public clamor when the people discover that unlimited silver does not bring the promised prosperity. He expects to see this clamor take the shape of a demand for more greenbacks, and dreads a new and ore dangerous outbreak of the inflation mania. This is an entirely reasonable view of what will happen if the repudiators are successful. The wors of them openly avow as much now. They not only of them openly avow as much now. They not only want unlimited silver, but unlimited greenbacks as yell, and if they succeed to wait infinited silver, but unimited greenous week, and if they succeed in securing the first the second is inevitable. The misguided persons who believe that silver will stop inflation and bring resumption, will discover then that they have been the blind tools of unscrupulous demagogues.

PERSONAL.

Although Miss Mary Anderson goes to crope in June, it is said that she will not take lessons m any masters in the dramatic art. She wishes to serve her American individuality.

Mrs. Eulalia Perez, of Los Angeles, Cal., is almiy and coolly described as the oldest woman in the orld, numbering at present 140 years. It is added with equal gravity that her age is well authenticated by till uses her needle. Where, oh where, is

Miss Phelps, in her "Story of Avis," makes er here tell a neat and touching anecdote to his college lass concerning an unknown bird which looked at him so trustingly that, in spite of science, he could not bring entirelif to kill it. It is said to be a true story of an inci-ent in the scientific life of Professor Dana, of Yale, and stold as he himself once told it.

An ornament worn in the cap of Hamlet by Edmund Kean has had curious fortunes. When the relies of the great actor were dispersed an admirer bought this ne, and the central paste brilliant was replaced by a real diamend, and the ornament converted into a brooch, which after being worn by its possessor for many years, was lost in a horse-car. A poor woman found and offered ft for sale, but the wary Jeweller, baving happened to test one of the passe stones surrounding the real dia-mond, judged its value secondingly, and wouldn't buy. The owner offering a handsome reward, the Kean brooch

Thus looked Mrs. Hicks-Lord in Washington several years ugo as described by a female correspondent: "She was then a woman of superb appear ance, and on the occasion of which I speak wore a white satin dress, made close up about the snowy, shapely throat, with sleeves reaching to the elbow, and finished by a deep full of illusion. There were no furbelows about this handsome gown, no ruffs or puffs or floune ings; the only trimming was an edgine of swan's-down around the annile skirt and flowing train. Her hair was always worn sans frizz or earl, in a Grecian knot at the back of ner perfect head, and through this knot was generally thrust a jewelled da eger.

An amusing story, with which Mr. Lyman Tremain had to do, is related by The Express of Albany, A farmer from the Helderbergs, who had a claim of \$300 gainst some person, having heard much of Mr. Tremain. determined upon employing the well-known lawyer. presented his case, and its trivial nature prompted Mr. Tremain to advise the farmer to engage some young at orney. "No! I want you-don't care what it costs." I charge rather heavy fees," said Mr. T., smiling. I charge rather heavy rees, said Mr. I., smitting. "I intend to have you just the same," answered the farmer. "I am willing to spend considerable on this, and will en-rage nebody cise but you, if it costs me \$10." A few words of explanation, and a said granger passed out of

Boston has done a fitting honor to the remory of Hawthorne, by giving his name to a new and ry elegant hall for lectures which has just been erected in Park-st., on the site of the old Dr. Warren mans the portrait of Hawthorne by Edgar Parker adorns the wail, and Healy's admirable portrait of Longfellow hangs opposite. The " Hawtherne Rooms" were opened for the first time last Wednesday, on the occasion of Mr. James T. Fields's first morning lecture on "English Modern Literature." Every ticket for the whole course of twelve lectures was taken several days in advance, and the continued demand has compelled its repetition as an afternoon course. As the friend of Hawtborne who as an afternoon course. As the friend of Hawthorne who helped him to his first material success in literature, it is picasant that Mr. Fields's own success should now be ascinted with Hawthorne's name.

The present King of Spain, when he arrived in Paris with Queen Isabella, was taken to the Tuiteries to visit the Prince Imperial. The latter regarded the fittle Spaniard with great curiosity as he remembered an answer made to him by his father not long before. When the Etaker and Empress returned from Biarritz, whither they had gone to meet the exited Spanish Queen, they had talked together about the sad latery w before the talked together about the sad interv. Prince Imperial. Suddenly he asked his father: "Where are they gone !" "Who !" said the Emperor, "The kings that you've seep." "Louis, they are in exile." "Where is Exile I' asked the little Prince. And the relator of this | Miss Katharine Rogers presented Sidonie. anecdote adds that Napoleon III, smilingly replied, with ourase which children are always hearing: "That he explained to you when you get larger." And the g Frince has certainly learned the meaning of the

GENERAL NOTES.

A young woman in Belfast, Me., has a passion for killing cats. Sae sauls the victim in a room, watches her chances to catch it by the hind legs, gives it a swing and dashes its brains out. At one time she had

One of the projects in connection with the Parts Exhibition is that some of the great dramatic works of Germany, Spain and England shall be performed by French actors. To this plan it has been jected that foreigners will not go to France to see transations of their own masterpieces played by Frenchmen. M. Bardoox appears to adhere to his scheme of treating Germans to Goether, Spaniards to Calderon, and English-men to Shakespeare.

A college boy sends to The New-Haven Joureal a harrowing tale of a scientific goat. As the first division of the Freshman class of the Scientific School were assembling for the 4 o'clock recitation in North Shefield Hall on Thursday afternoon, strange and un accountable noises were heard in the upper part of the building. The junitor was called on, but he could explain nothing, and a search was instituted. Professor Louns pury, with his "selects," were quietly proceeding with their exercises, Instructor Merriman was busy with the Senior boils, Instructor Klein was "gearing" the Senior dynamicf, and Professor F. R. Honey likewise was quietly attending to his duties as professor of mechanical drawing with the Juniors. From them no informa-

tion could be had as to the mysterious sounds. At this time, Mr. Carr, gardener for Mr. J. E. Sheffleld, appeared, and inquired of the janitor. "Had he seen any goat come in the building." The janitor unlocked the mathematical class-room, and there, prancing over the scats, was the lost goat. As the gardener was leading the goat down the front steps, a number of young ladies remarked, "He did not pass a good examination." A Preshman added that the candidate was "conditioned" in mathematics, and only went in Professor Clark's room to "make up." A Junior said that could not be, for Professor Clark's did not go at business in that way. Altogether it was a remarkably good joke on—well, on the goat. There is one grievance which the English

courts will not redress. It is the hand-organ nulsance. Two Italians have been annoying the residents of Bed-ford-square by grinding a barrel organ on the sidewalk carly and late. They were frequently requested to move on ; " footmen shook their fists at them ; house keepers buzzed in their ears; householders opened windows and swore at them; but still they turned the cranks and shock their heads when English was spoken. several gentlemen had a hand-bill printed in Italian warning them against manufacturing music by hand in that quarter of London, and when the musicisus appeared on their rounds copies were given to them. But they did not heed the remonstrance; may hap they could not read. Finally one of the residents appealed to the courts. While he was dressing one morning late in January, he heard the strains of a hand-organ, and seizing his coat and hat he went out, ordered their arrest, and accompanied them to the police court. The magistrate accompanied them to the police court. The magistrate asked him whether the music prevented him from brushing his hair or putting on his coat. The complainant said that it did not; he was annoyed and disturbed by the sound of the music; he could not say that the handorgans were out or tune; but he was certain that the music grared on his ear. The magistrate felt constrained to discharge the Italians on the ground that a man in the act of dressing could not be impeded in any way by the sounds of a hand-organ. Roulette at Monte Carlo goes on apace, al-

beit the prince of gamblers is no more, and every train from Nice and Mentone brings hundreds of reckless souls to Dame Fortune's board of green Strauge faces are seen in the Casino. One Russian lady is said to have wonderful system which prevents her from losing. She asks the servants for those cards which are at the disposal of each player. She marks the hour on each card, and then pricks out the different runs of red and black. while on some tablets she has before her she makes an elaborate calculation as to the numbers which come up An elderly Englishman has had a great run of luck with new system. He regularly sows the board with fivefranc pieces, putting a piece of gold here and there as a hostage to fortune. He refuses to stake his money until the wheel has been set in motion and the oall is rolling. But the best-contrived systems cannot always stand on their own bottoms. There was a young lawyer at Marseilles who was unable There was a young lawyer at Marseilles who was mable to meet his engagements, and in a moment of desperation he borrowed a couple of thousand frames and started for Monte Carlo. It happened that in about two days' time he was lucky enough to win between \$15,000 and \$20,000. He returned at once to his home, paid all dis creditors, and surprised even his own family by his good fortune. He told his neighbors that he had a perfect system, and would willingly return and break the bank again. Every one wanted to have a share in the undertaking, and the sum of \$10,000 was collected amone his friends and relations. He was accompanied to the railway station by his friends and a parting cheer was given as the train bore him on his way to Monte Carlo. He played, lost, grew desperate and he less than seven hours lost every penny, and had to apply to the Administration for a free pass to Marseilles.

The German Parliament has been discussing

The German Parliament has been discussing the Marpingen miractes. Three little girls in Prussian Rhineland said that they had seen the Virgin, with the infant Jesus, sitting on the ground in a neighboring wood. The day following, after another walk in the forest, the three little girls asserted that they had been again visited by the celestial apparition. On this occathe little girls, about seven years old, venturing to ask who the lady was, the latter graciously replied, "I am she who has been conceived without sin, and you should pray and pray for ever. Subsequently the calldren were accompanied by a large number of the peasantry of all sexes and ages. The crowd reverentially stood at distance from the hallowed spot, the apparition being visible and audible to the three little girls only. The girls were constantly kept in the grounds to place the hands of invalids on the invisible Virgin's feet, and nu merous cures were wrough! by that benignant Being. After a few days, to extend the benefit of the miracle to those who could not put in a personal appearance, the little girls pronounced the water of a neighboring spring specially appointed by their lady saint to restore absent specially appointed by their lady saint to restore absent invalids. This amountement confidently enhanced the gratifying nature of the intracte, and there was much praying in the wood and no little revelling in the adjacent villages. The Burgomaster of Marpingen ordered the multitude to leave the wood, and, boing set at defiance, had the grounds cleared by the military. This whole subject was discussed in the Prussian Parliament three weeks ago. A motion was made by an Ultramontano member to censure the actions of the authorities. Herr Lipne, a Liberal, said that the three liftle girls of Marpingen, when first examined by the magistrate, contended that they had not only seer the Virgin, but the pingen, when first examined by the magistrate, con-tended that they had not only seen the Virgin, but the Devil too. On being asked how the Devil looked, they said he was "black and white" (the Prossian National colors). The motion was rejected after a heated debate, none but Ultramoutaines and Poles voting for it.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"SIDONIE."

The French author, M. Alphonse Daudet, first

treated this subject in a novel and afterwards in a drama. Both have met with great success in France, and the novel in a translation is popular here. The drama translated and adapted by Mr. Frederick A. Schwab, of this city, was made known Saturday evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The translation has been done with nice discrimination as to those delicate and subtle snades of meaning by which the French language is notably distinguished. The English version does not after very largely from the original. The style is smooth and pointed. There are five acts, and the first performatice occupied three hours. In "Sidonie" are unfolded the character of a beautiful, dazzling, bewitching, but wicked women, and some of the direful consequences waten result from her treacherous and depraved intrigues for wealth, social station the admiration of men and envy of women. The character, it need hardly be said, is particularly loathsome. It is not, however, a misrepre sentation of the possible vileness of buman nature, and as it is developed in this drama it has been made the occasion of several remarkably forcible and distressing dramatic situations. Sidonie, incapable of love, has made a lovel to marriage for the sake of money. She then commits adoltery with her husband's partner in business in order to increase her revenues from the firm. She then bewitches her husband's brother, will night leads him into sip, and entirely leads him into desperate and compromising folly. Her intquity is at length discovered, and when she is brought to bay she sperate revenge upon her husband. In this she is baffled, and sae dies in a paroxism of futfle rage. There is one scene of great power in this play, that, namely, in which the outraged and indignant husband con pelhis perfidious and demoniac wife to give up her jewels in restriction to the plundered firm. This is closely analogous to that great passage in "Vamty Fair" wherein Raudon Crawley, just out of prison comes home and unmasks Becky Sharpe, his wife, in the presence of Lord Steyne. It surely cannot be considered good art which sets forward evil character, freaks of nature, types of total depravity, merely for the sake of their evil. From the study of such a character, it tempered by humanity and elevated by the anguish of remorse, it might be possible to deduce some lesson. But the contemplation of mere naked coormity is neither pleasant nor beneficial. The Freich mind, however, assumes that all subjects are suitable for the stage out of which it is possible to get dramatic offect, is a strong play reared upon this doctrine, but it is very sombre and repulsive. The action is somewhat impeded by epleades. There are five set scenes, constructed with clos a tention to detail and with a fine pictorial taste is in her acting a velvet softness and a steel-like pelish which compart exceedingly well with this deal of dangerous female depravity. Sidonic, thus personated, has the sinuous beauty, evil fasc and tornal vitality of the leopard or the serpent. This was a magnificent piece of simulation. Mr. Couldock acted the visionary busicand, endearing him to human sympathy by a sort of forforn quaintness, and lighting up the culmination of the piece with a burst of great pathos. The little part of Desires was acted in a sweet and pleasing manner by Miss Isabella Thyne, a young

and from the manner in which the piece was crowded, and from the manner in which the piece was received it night be presaged that "Satonio" will have a prosperous career. Mr. Schwab's part in the work has been done with talcut and taste. The full cast of parts is sub-Desiree..... Risler Franz Risler Mr. McArtney

actress who upon several recent occasions has given

evidences of distinctive talent. The house was crowd

FOURTH PHILHARMONIC CONCERT. The Philharmonic concert on Saturday evening drew together an excellent and very enthusiastic audience in spite of the dreadful condition of the

streets. The numbers of the programme were: Symphony No. 1, in D. Mozart.
Variations, Theme by Haydn, op. 56. Brahma.
Overture, Sakuntals, op. 56. Goldmark.
Symphony No. 8, in F. 09. 93. Beethoven.
The first impression left by the concert was one of